

The Sun

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or to any of its contributors, and also the local news published herein.
All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAILY ONLY, \$7.00
SUNDAY ONLY, \$2.00
CASH IN ADVANCE.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAILY ONLY, \$7.00
SUNDAY ONLY, \$2.00
FOREIGN, \$15.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, \$15.00
DAILY ONLY, \$10.00
SUNDAY ONLY, \$3.00

THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$10.00
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$10.00
THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Year, \$15.00

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
MUNSEY, 150 Nassau Street, Vice-President.
KIRBY, 150 Nassau Street, Secretary.
STEWART, 150 Nassau Street, Treasurer.
WILLIAMS, 150 Nassau Street, Editor.

London office, 40-42 Fleet Street.
Paris office, 8 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, Munsey Building.
New York office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 150 Nassau Street.

For our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication who have received no acknowledgment, they must be all sent with stamps for this purpose.

TELEPHONE, BREKMAN 2200.

Arms for Some, Bonds for the Rest.

The American people as a whole must shoulder rifles, if they are of the military age, and march away to the war. The American people as a whole, if they are too old to shoulder rifles, must take up the financial load of supplying the troops fighting men the food and the munitions without which they can do nothing on the battlefield. Arms for those who are fit to fight, bonds for the rest—that's the choice which the American people cannot escape if they are to keep from going down under the Prussian heel.

For the American people as a whole, the small investor in particular, there was never a better bond than the one which must be subscribed this month. But if it were not a good investment for the American people as a whole, still there would be no difference in their bounden duty to take it, just as the young man must go and do the fighting.

This is a bond issue not for the rich man, not for the poor man, but for everybody who must do his part in the winning of the war; and all the better that the wage earner and the small investor can put their savings into the strongest and surest security ever yet offered to them.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Washington correspondents of the newspapers inform their readers that the friends of President Wilson oppose the selection of Senator Gurnea M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, the ranking Democrat of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, as its chairman, not because he did not display as much anti-German vigor in the period immediately preceding the war as some citizens hold he should have, but because since we went to war his legislative career has disclosed an independence of Executive influence and a disposition to discharge his duties according to his conception of his oath of office.

In other words, the White House and its Democratic partisans examine the ranking Democrat of the Foreign Relations Committee as to his amenability to White House influence, and not as to his intellectual moral and temperamental fitness to study international problems, to forecast the effect of treaties with foreign powers, or to pass judgment on the personality of men nominated for Ambassadorships and Ministerships.

Senator Hitchcock, consequently, is to enjoy the advantage of the Administration's support or feel the disadvantage of its opposition, not according to the Administration's conception of his capacity as a statesman, but according to the Administration's judgment of his standstill as its supporter.

Meanwhile, in the Senate itself, the opposition among members of his own party to Senator Hitchcock's promotion attained considerable proportions, and eventually inspired the proposal from certain Republican Senators that partisan lines should be ignored in the selection of a successor to the late WILLIAM J. STORRE, and that the chairmanship should be given to Senator HENRY C. LODGE of Massachusetts. Immediately this suggestion was put forward the Democratic opposition to Senator Hitchcock began to subside, not because Senator Lodge was regarded as ill qualified for the chairmanship, not because of failure to recognize his preeminent fitness for the office, but merely because he belonged to the minority in the Senate.

Thus, at a moment when the national circumstances require that the man selected for the office of Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs shall be the man possessing the best natural and acquired qualities of statesmanship and diplomacy among all those eligible for selection, the Senator who would succeed to it under the operation of the seniority rule is opposed by one faction of his party on the ground that he is not sufficiently subservient to the President, but is supported vigorously by his fellow Democrats because of his loyalty to the President.

In short, partisanship and personal ambition are the determining factors in forming a momentous conclusion, on which the future welfare of the United States and its people will in great measure depend.

There is no encouragement in the situation at Washington for those who hoped to see Senator Storer succeeded by a man selected with regard only to his capacity and ability. Democratic partisan politics rules the situation to the exclusion of all other considerations, except personal politics, and from neither of these can the country expect to obtain a just decision concerned only with its national interests.

Canada's Need of Credits to Buy Here Should Be Met by U. S.

While Canada is preparing for her new war credit we here in the United States can do nothing better for that heroic member of the Allies and nothing better for ourselves than to play a large part in the financing of our neighbor. We need to do this to sustain one of the stoutest arms raining blows upon the advancing Germans in France. We need to do it to preserve a foreign trade which, peace or war, is worth more to us, with the single exception of the United Kingdom, than that of any other domain on earth.

Consider Canada's population, her quick cash assets, her distance from the fighting zone, and what she has done on the battlefield is thus far the marvel of the war. With a population of only about 7,000,000 in round numbers—lower by some three millions than the population of the State of New York—she has maintained at the front a superb army of 300,000 men, whose fighting power, man for man, has been unequalled by any in the war. She has poured into the struggle upward of a billion and a half of funded treasure. And now she is to begin the raising of another five hundred millions—or two billions within four years.

To equal that record this nation, with its population of 110,000,000 as against Canada's 7,000,000, will have to send about 5,000,000 men into the fighting line and pile up thirty-two billions of war debt. But there is another consideration, which was of deep importance before the war and will continue to be after the war—our trade.

Even as we fight the enemy of mankind, we plan and act to expand our commerce with the world; and there is no richer prize for this country than the Canadian market. For years before the war Canada had been buying from us at an increasing pace not approached by any other country. While we were dreaming of Latin American markets Canada had come to be a larger customer of the United States than all the rest of the nations of the Western Hemisphere put together. The rewards of our barter with the hundreds of millions of people in the Orient had become a bagatelle to what we were gaining from Canada. Her buying from us had come to surpass that of the great German Empire. Look at the figures for the three fiscal years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war and ending with June 30, 1914:

AMERICAN EXPORTS.		
To Germany.		
1912.....	\$96,959,021	\$229,257,194
1913.....	331,684,212	415,449,457
1914.....	384,794,276	344,716,981
Totals.....	\$813,437,509	\$1,089,423,632

In the period just before she began the war Germany was buying copper and other war materials desperately from the United States. Canada was suffering from an industrial depression not unlike our own; yet in those three years the total of Canada's purchases from the United States was greater than Germany's by more than \$100,000,000.

Indeed, the volume and value of our sales to Canada had become second only to our trade with the United Kingdom. But as Canada's population grew and the development of her vast natural resources continued, she promised to become the very first within the lives of living men. And after the war, if we are not so selfish as to disregard a duty and such fools as to throw away the opportunity, Canada will yet lead all.

But because of what she must do on the other side of the Atlantic while the war lasts, Canada has come to the point where she cannot go on buying from us as she has bought, as she wants still to buy, unless we finance her as a selling nation must always finance a buying nation while it develops its natural resources and builds itself up to economic and financial grandeur.

Canada always has had a heavy American trade balance against her. Before the war it ran into hundreds of millions by the years, and by the decades into billions. It did not matter then, Canada was shipping many cargoes of wheat, lumber and other commodities to Great Britain. Canada was selling quantities of her railroad and industrial securities in London. Whatever her trade balance debt to the United States, Canada had in London ample credits with which to settle it. In the way of triangular balancing in the trade of nations it was simple enough for Canada, owing to us, to make settlements with us in London, the money mart of the world, by a transfer of her credits there to cancel payments we had to meet in London to cover interest, dividends and ocean freight bills, owed by us there, and to supply the huge spendings of American travelers abroad.

Now it is all different. London isn't buying Canadian securities; London is selling Canadian securities. London isn't lending to Canada; London, in effect, is borrowing from Canada. Great Britain is buying munitions and commodities from Canada to the limit that Canada can supply them. Canada has a vast trade balance against Great Britain. For the year ending with March, 1917, Canada's trade balance against Great Britain was \$535,000,000, while ours against Canada was only \$384,000,000. But with her trade balance in Great Britain, Canada, during the war, has been wiping out previous London debts, giving satisfaction for the maintenance of the Canadian troops which are carried on the British payrolls. Canada has been helping to carry the United Kingdom, not only with men but with funds!

All the while Canada has been buying from us at the top of her capacity to take care of her debts to us. In that year ending with March, 1917, she bought from us \$694,000,000. Complete figures are not yet available for Canada's fiscal year just ended with March, 1918, but for the eight months up to last November, for which we have the figures, she showed an average gain over the previous year of \$20,000,000 a month.

Yet the pace began to tell early last autumn. In April of 1917 Canada bought thirty-six millions more from us than in April of the year before; in May twenty-nine millions more; in June twenty-one millions more; in July twenty-eight millions more. In August, however, the gain was scarcely more than eighteen millions, in September less than eight millions, in October less than seven millions, in November less than a million. Canada was out of ready funds with which to pay her bills. Canada could command no British credits with which to cancel them. Canada at last must slow down her buying from us. Nevertheless, Canada's trade with us ought never to lag for lack of financing. The credits for Canada should be provided here in this country.

Our work for Canada is cut out for us both as a war measure and as a foreign trade measure. Why not finance Canada, heroic fighter and splendid ally, with loans to be spent in this country? Why not finance her above any other country? We lend Great Britain credits to spend in this country. We lend France, Italy, Belgium, for the same purpose. We even lend Serbia, Rumania and Greece. The total figures of such credits are right before our eyes in the news of the day. For Serbia we have established credits of \$4,000,000; for Cuba, \$15,000,000; for Greece, \$44,000,000; for Belgium, \$104,000,000; for Russia, \$325,000,000; for Italy, \$550,000,000; for France, \$1,365,000,000; for Great Britain, \$2,720,000,000. For all those nations, \$3,285,000,000, and not a penny yet for Canada!

Why not, in truth, Canada, trusted as a good debtor, esteemed as a near neighbor, honored as a noble ally? Certainly we can do no less for Canada than we do for the others. Undoubtedly we ought to do more. For her war making as an ally, for her industry building as our neighbor and next to kin, we must lend Canada willingly, generously, as long as we can lead a cent to any other Power.

A Use for Ashes.

Manhattan Island includes many acres of made land along its water fronts, land of great value that has been built up by dumping, and which now contributes materially to the income of the city through taxes and the uses of commerce. Considerable enterprises of this nature have recently been undertaken; the creation of a highly valuable addition to Governors Island and the extension of several East River islands have been carried out under the observation of thousands of citizens. Thus the recommendation made by Dock Commissioner HULBERT that ashes and other waste products be used to fill in water front lowlands does not urge the adoption of an experimental project, but the retention of a time proved process.

Dumping at sea, always a wasteful practice, has become highly expensive and unsatisfactory since the war put a premium on barges and tugs. Towboats that could be rented for \$50 a day a short time ago now cost \$150, and even at that price cannot be had in sufficient numbers. Labor is required for constructive work rather than for destructive enterprises. Many sites not now improved could be utilized for industry and commerce if the refuse that at great cost is carried past them were deposited on their surfaces.

Here is an opportunity to save coal, to save barges, to save man power, to relieve congestion in the rivers, and to make Manhattan larger and more prosperous. It should be improved at once.

An Absurdly Vain Protest.

As a preliminary to the theft of Ambassador GERARD's household goods by Berlin officials, the Spanish Ambassador, representing the late German Embassy at Washington, had the disagreeable task imposed on him of notifying the State Department that the German Government had made a demand on the warehouse where Mr. GERARD's possessions were stored for their immediate surrender.

With a bullet under his heart an American soldier named Von Houtzenroth laughed as he thought of what the Hun pleasure would be if they knew that an American with a German name was so severely wounded. He is in the same predicament as that of many other citizens of German names whose hearts are in the right place but whom Kultur and Prussianism have wounded mortally. And these last grin and bear it and buy Liberty bonds.

G. A. R. loses many by death.—News-paper headline.
But the National Army has taken up their deathless cause—the fight to make men free.

There was reason, perhaps, for the French and English assumption in those days that the ordinary international decency of civilization were still recognized in Germany. But that Mr. GERARD should seem still to cling to this delusion after the revelations of four years of Teutonic methods is all but laughable. And our State Department would appear in some measure to share in his error, for it is reported to be about to enter an absurdly vain "protest" of some sort. In the preposterous hope that some rudimentary notions of an international code of honor may yet linger where it has been so often demonstrated to be quite non-existent.

A Good Piece of Work.
In the appointment of Mr. CHARLES M. SCHWAB as Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation the President has cast aside political considerations and named or approved the selection of a very big man for this vitally important work. This appointment brings to the service of the Government the man of all others best equipped, in inherent ability and in experience, for the job of building the fleet that we must have to hurry soldiers and supplies to the war.

When we say that the drafting of Mr. SCHWAB to this great task has brought a feeling of relief to America we have no intent to reflect upon the chairman of the Shipping Board, Mr. HULBERT. That practical and enthusiastic man brought to the board the first coordinating energy that it had known. We believe that he shares the general admiration of Mr. SCHWAB's masterful qualities and that he too is relieved to have the actual job of building the fleet put into the hands of the magician of industry. SCHWAB is the very embodiment of the "get there" spirit that was shown recently by HULBERT in his telegram to the yards: "We want ships, not excuses!"

Schwab knows steel from the ore bank to the girder. He made it possible for CANADA to produce three pounds of steel for a penny in the old days of low prices. He knows ships from keel to crow's nest. When an ally Government wanted submarines sent for SCHWAB. He came home from Europe in the early part of the war with contracts for millions of dollars worth of work given to him by men who knew him, knew his wonderful mind, his thoroughness, his quickness of perception, his amazing initiative, his power to handle men and finance.

Now SCHWAB's own Government is to have the benefit of the qualities so well appreciated in Europe. We assume that in surrendering himself to this titanic job he has been assured that his hands are free, that he will be unfettered by politics or other interference. He is not the man to brook delays or take or make excuses. Hitherto in the campaign for an emergency fleet the Government has been on trial. Now, and so long as the new Director-General is at his post, CHARLES M. SCHWAB will be held responsible in success or failure—and there will be no failure if SCHWAB's hands are free.

We congratulate the President upon the decision to seize upon the genius of Mr. SCHWAB, and we hope that this step is the forerunner of further efforts to commandeer the services of the very ablest men in the country, irrespective of anything except their ability and patriotism. We congratulate Mr. SCHWAB upon the recognition that has finally come to him. And we congratulate the people of the United States upon the fact that they now have this extraordinary genius at the head of their shipbuilding programme.

With a bullet under his heart an American soldier named Von Houtzenroth laughed as he thought of what the Hun pleasure would be if they knew that an American with a German name was so severely wounded. He is in the same predicament as that of many other citizens of German names whose hearts are in the right place but whom Kultur and Prussianism have wounded mortally. And these last grin and bear it and buy Liberty bonds.

G. A. R. loses many by death.—News-paper headline.
But the National Army has taken up their deathless cause—the fight to make men free.

FINANCING THE WAR.

An Examination of the Problem of Business Adjustment.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: We are told, and in all good faith, that criticism of the Government that is intended to be constructive is not to be resented, though it often happens that individuals in private life are not inclined to show the same consideration which they owe the Government ought to show to the same subject matter. That is to say, many in private life are prone to regard, say, economic heterodoxy as being essentially a manifestation of lukewarmness or disloyalty to the common cause of America in this war rather than the sincere, if not the most useful, of a legal way to prevent errors more or less disastrous. In the speaker's opinion, to the cause that we all hold paramount.

There are two theories as to the best method of providing the finances which are necessary for the conduct of the war. The first is that a legal way to prevent errors more or less disastrous. In the speaker's opinion, to the cause that we all hold paramount.

The other theory is that it is erroneous to refer to the "business as usual" policy. I say erroneously, for business as usual is a phrase which has no meaning, owing to the necessary absorption of capital in the form of Government loans and taxes.

The first of these theories is that almost universally accepted throughout the nation, and it requires some temerity to question it. The second is held by a comparatively small number of people, but it is the one that is in the best interests of the people that the production of wealth shall be interfered with as little as possible, because in this way, should the war continue for a number of years, the nation would be better equipped to supply the needs of its citizens.

The second school believes that funds not immediately necessary to the Government should be utilized, as in time of peace, in those channels of trade and development that have made the United States the most marvellously prosperous nation of all time.

I shall not attempt to elaborate an argument pro or con on the question in the limited space of a communication, but I will endeavor to present a few of the principles involved by those who hold to the first doctrine and who are advocated by public speakers of eminence everywhere. It is, as one of them has expressed it, to save all we can and to produce all we can. Now I think that on examining the advice will be found to be essentially contradictory and hence impossible of observance.

As a nation we may save or we may produce, but with reference to the same thing we cannot both save and produce at the same time. To the extent that we save, we do not consume; to the extent that we produce, we consume; to produce, for production takes place only in response to demand, actual or anticipated. To produce that which we did not want would be a meaningless waste of labor.

Of course I do not refer to articles which the Government needs and of which the supply is deficient, but to the so-called non-essentials, which constitute in themselves a large part of the national wealth.

HOW POOR IS A FARMER?

Motor Cars, Player Pianos and the Income Tax.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The doubt expressed by P. Q. White in his plaintive refrain as to the value of the "5 per cent. of the farm make over \$2,000 income, or have any to tax," is peculiarly disturbing to one who has read many stories of the automobile and their player-piano-playing spouses in the opulent Occident of our land.

Somebody is grabbing off 55 per cent. of the surplus income of 55 per cent. of the non-farming population in exchange for their Hooverized grains of daily food. Where does it all go? The middlemen are assuming it that they are doing business as usual, and the farmer knows that the bankruptcy of the common carriers was impending when Mr. Aldoe stepped in and assumed charge of their affairs.

It is all very bewildering. Anybody who is not so well up in percentages as Mr. White is, and who is not so confused, and possibly the most enlightening thought that will occur to a man up a tree is that farmers differ from the rest of the community in that some of them prosper and some do not.

Mr. White also says, "The crops failed last year." What crops?
NEW YORK, April 17.

AN INDICTMENT.

Sixteen Counts Against the Great Prussian Criminal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I would like to see every newspaper in the United States carry on its front page this motto, "The only good Hun is a dead Hun." I would like to see this because it is a good motto and because the sentiment is true.

Germany is the only country in the world that openly advocates war as a thing that is good in itself. Germany is the only country in the world that openly proclaims that plunder is the chief end of nations.

It is the only country in the world that proclaims a divine mission to make war upon the rest of the world. It is the only country in the world that proclaims that "God is dead."

It is the only country in the world that declares that morals are a delusion. It is the only country in the world that advocates robbery, deceit and treachery. It is the only country in the world that proclaims these things as national virtues.

It is the only country in the world that murders the wounded, bombs hospitals, sinks hospital ships and shoots the helpless. It is the only country in the world that poisons wells and spreads disease germs.

It is the only country in the world that murders babies and strikes medals to commemorate the event. It is the only country that shells unfortified towns.

It is the only country in the world that deportes and enslaves civilian populations. It is the only country in the world that advocates the extermination of weak peoples.

It is the only country in the world that scoffs at international law. It is the only country in the world that disregards the rules of civilized warfare.

It is the only country in the world whose people act like beasts and glory in it. It is the only country in the world that openly proclaims the law of the jungle.

All these things Germany does, not casually and by the way, but coldly, deliberately and designedly, and proclaims them as the high and highest culmination of the stages of drinking, the bloom and flower of human culture.

Under this grotesque rotomondism is simply the motive of the common thief. The motive is as old as the world, although it has been given modern "scientific" and "evolutionary" terms of biology. "Everywhere in nature the strong devour the weak," hence "war given a biologically just decision." "In the jungle force, fraud, cruelty and deceit are virtues. By these the animals survive. Man is an animal, hence—"

In a word, Germany is the "strong" of the world. These principles are proclaimed by Germany's writers, teachers and preachers and they are incarnate in the person of Wilhelm.

All this unparalleled catalogue of horror and death brought on the world by Germany is at bottom simply the result of that instinct of the porch climber and gunman.

The only good Hun is a dead Hun.
AMERICAN.
DOBT WALLS, Okla., April 16.

A POTATO PATRIOT.

He Does His Bit and Stares at a Forty Cent Charge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: After a perusal of THE REX of yesterday it became apparent to me that the subject of potatoes has by no means been exhausted. The Government reports more than 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes in New York State alone, to say nothing of vast quantities in Maine and the West, at extremely low prices. In view of these facts, Chairman Mitchell "urgently requests" that our articles, the average price wholesale in New York City is \$1.14 per bushel.

Conscience stricken by my previous neglect, I started out last evening firmly resolved to make an earnest effort to deplore this great threat. After a modest repast at an uptown hotel, I discovered on my check an item of 40 cents for one portion of potatoes. A little figuring seemed to demonstrate that I had eaten about one-third of a bushel (at \$1.14 per bushel) and I was correspondingly delighted at my display of patriotism, but on second thought, and after an examination of the circumference of my waistband, I became convinced that this could not be true and that I had been a spud slacker after all. Still enthusiastic on the subject of saving to win the war, I began to foot up my total net assets in order to ascertain how it would be possible to eat more potatoes at 40 cents a portion and still have any money left for the purchase of Liberty bonds, but after nature refused to give me the answer, I concluded that there is an inconsistency somewhere and I am obliged to admit that "I can't do that sum."

NEW YORK, April 17.

Why Offend the Latin Peoples Whose Friendship We Seek?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Those who have worked eagerly for continental solidarity and American entente cannot but feel pained to see films constantly ridiculing Latin Americans and wounding susceptibilities in these times when team work is so urgently needed.

The strong narcotic of intense, persistent enemy propaganda needs no such help. It is sinister and efficient enough, and God knows we do not have to play into their hands by offending and irritating our prospective friends and customers whose attitude toward this country is already but surely becoming more friendly, and would be much more so if the activities of the enemy lagoon could be more effectively curbed.

NEW YORK, April 17.

LORD D'ABERNON "ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL."

Another View of the Significance of His Report on Intoxicants—Useless as a Medicine, Dangerous as a "Food."

The report of the Scientific Advisory Committee appointed by the English Liquor Control Board is unquestionably the most important temperance document which has been published in the United Kingdom during the past decade. The committee was composed of men of high professional status, commands respect the world over. Their findings are absolutely impartial and unbiased and represent the latest and most authentic information regarding the "conditions affecting the physiological action of alcohol."

In other words, what the committee were concerned with was not drunkards or drunkenness in the ordinary legal acceptance of the term, but with the effects of the moderate use of alcohol on the individual and how it increased or diminished his efficiency as a war worker in a time of national crisis.

I. Alcohol and the Individual.
The committee definitely and distinctly announce the result of their investigations that "alcohol is narcotic rather than stimulant in action"; that the popular belief in the stimulating properties of alcohol "seems to be of purely subjective origin and illusory—it is in the main, if not wholly, an effect of the narcotic influence of the drink which dulls the drinker's perception of unpleasant conditions in himself and his surroundings and may make him feel better, more efficient and stronger than he really is."

In the chapter dealing with the mental effects of alcohol, they point out that the "drunken" stage of the alcoholic is more than any other the secret of its charm—a sense of careless well-being or bodily and mental comfort. It is due not only to the flushing of the skin with blood, but to "a blunting of the sensibilities to the small aches and pains, and to those higher mental faculties which harass us with care for the future and a too sensitive self-consciousness for the present."

The blunting of these higher faculties, particularly that of self-criticism, is due to loss of restraint in speech and judgment in the earliest stages of drinking, and "both introspectively and objectively this self-control is clearly discernible in every stage of alcoholic intoxication." Among the marks of alcoholic effect are: (1) uncritical self-satisfaction of the subject with his own performance; (2) disregard of occurrences and conditions normally evoking caution of act and word; (3) transgression of rules and conventions previously respected; (4) impaired appreciation of the passage of time; (5) loquacity; and (6) an argumentative frolic of mind.

These findings show how obviously impossible it is to confine, in legislative matters, attention solely to the physiological action of alcohol on the individual, and to simply ignore the effect of the drink on the individual's character and his conduct. The same applies to every other walk of life.

II. Alcohol as a Medicine.

In Ireland it has for generations been customary to regard alcohol as a human balm, or at least a substitute for human balm. This has been true to a lesser degree in England and possibly also in America. Even strenuous teetotalers have been known to keep alcohol in the medicinal cupboard in case of emergency, more particularly as a remedy for indigestion and giddiness. The committee unequivocally state:

No scientific ground has been discovered for any claim made on behalf of alcohol to practical value as a direct stimulant of the human system, or as a substitute for human balm. When it appears to promote recovery from fainting it probably acts simply by virtue of its irritant action on the mucous membranes of the mouth and throat.

This is evident from the fact that the alleged results are perceived in the action of the heart long before the alcohol could have got into the system, and its use in this connection is "comparable with that of smelling salts or the irritating fumes of burnt feathers, traditionally employed for the same purpose."

Throughout the United Kingdom there is a strong belief in the efficiency of alcohol, more particularly rum, as a means for keeping out cold when one has to suffer severe exposure to the elements. The English committee deny this, for:

The taking of alcohol during, or as a preliminary to prolonged or severe exposure to cold is on every ground to be condemned.

Story of a Highway Robbery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Yesterday's SUN mention was made of a recent highway robbery from a bank manager in Ireland. The sequel to this is told in a paper at hand.

One day a country boy walked into the bank which had been robbed and throwing a bundle on the counter exclaimed, "I was told to leave this here. Then, without waiting for reply, he 'hooked it.'"

The bundle was opened and found to contain £5,000, the exact amount missing, together with a note which ex-

Any sensation of warmth which it produces under such conditions is a blinding fraud; just indifferent to a peril which it is seriously increased by its use.
The committee find that the available evidence gives little support to the theory that the poison action of alcohol differs according to the weakness or strength of the solution, nor do they find any evidence that the various bodies associated with alcohol in wine, beer and spirits modify the poison effect of the drug. The alleged medicinal superiority of the more dilute forms of alcohol, such as beer, is a difficulty the consumer finds in drinking a very large dose of alcohol in moderate period. Nor are the cells of the body able to acquire immunity from or to tolerate alcohol. Those who say they have "strong heads for liquor" and who can consume a great deal of alcohol without becoming drunk, are, the committee assert, likely to suffer in the long run from some of those bodily disorders arising from chronic alcoholism. The committee lay special stress on the devastating effects of alcoholism, which "lower down" the efficiency of the body against microbial invasion, and add that "there is no evidence for the popular belief which attributes to doses of alcohol a protective value in cases of exposure to infection." While satisfied that total abstinence is conducive to health, they point out that "the connection between the 'cause' (the taking of alcohol) and the supposed 'effect' (an average longer or shorter life) has not been displayed with the clearness and freedom from disturbing complex social or personal factors, in addition to the consumption of alcohol, which would entitle it to rank as scientifically established conclusion." Insurance companies are satisfied that on actuarial evidence abstinence is so conducive to longevity as to have an appreciable market value, but the abstract medical testimony on this point has not been free from all doubt and difficulties. Medical knowledge on this head is not yet scientifically complete.
The committee hold that the conflicting statements that "alcohol is a poison" and "alcohol is a food" are not inconsistent with facts. There are three classes of food, (1) the proteins, which serve as fuel to drive the motor mechanism of the human system, and which also supply the material required for the repair of the living structure; (2) the carbohydrates, which serve as fuel directly and indirectly; and (3) the fats, which can also be used to replenish the fuel reserves of the body; (3) substances which can serve as fuel for immediate use, though they cannot be used to form new materials for the body's fuel reserve, such help to maintain the fuel reserve by the use of the body's drafts upon it, and allow other substances to be used for its replenishment.
It is only in this last restricted sense that alcohol can in any degree be regarded as a food, and the committee emphasize that for the normal individual, alcohol is not a food, but a drug, and that the question of its food value "cannot be allowed much weight in the practical decision of the individual as to whether he should or should not take alcohol." Alcohol is not essential to life, and its use is not a substitute for a robust and vigorous bodily habit, and the "drawbacks" which accompany its use are:
Ample sufficient to condemn the use of alcohol as an ordinary source from which to supply the energy required by the body for its normal activities. It is a drug, and it is a drug which is not to be used by people who do not appreciate its limitations and drawbacks as a staple food for muscular work, is to put the body in a state of artificial emergency (for) the liquor cannot be used as a large element in the working diet without danger of inducing such bodily disorders as may be incurred through the constant exposure of the tissues to the action of alcohol.
The concluding paragraphs of the report I give in extenso, as they show the only conditions under which it is possible to take alcohol as a beverage without seriously injuring health and efficiency.
We can only say that the moderate use of alcoholic beverages is physiologically permissible only so long as it conforms to the special conditions which we have set forth. It is necessary in order to avoid the danger of the body's fuel reserves being exhausted, and the body's drafts upon it, and allow other substances to be used for its replenishment.
(1) To avoid a continued exposure to the body's fuel reserves, which is a state of artificial emergency, and the body's drafts upon it, and allow other substances to be used for its replenishment.
(2) To avoid direct injury to the body's fuel reserves, which is a state of artificial emergency, and the body's drafts upon it, and allow other substances to be used for its replenishment.
(3) To avoid direct injury to the body's fuel reserves, which is a state of artificial emergency, and the body's drafts upon it, and allow other substances to be used for its replenishment.
The temperate consumption of alcohol is a matter of degree, and the degree is determined by the individual's health and the conditions of his life. It is a matter of degree, and the degree is determined by the individual's health and the conditions of his life. It is a matter of degree, and the degree is determined by the individual's health and the conditions of his life.
The temperate consumption of alcohol is a matter of degree, and the degree is determined by the individual's health and the conditions of his life. It is a matter of degree, and the degree is determined by the individual's health and the conditions of his life. It is a matter of degree, and the degree is determined by the individual's health and the conditions of his life